

PROJECT TITLE	STATE	AGENCY	PROJECT SUMMARY	AMOUNT
Aquatic Connectivity and Flood Resilience: Pond Lily Dam Removal, West River, New Haven, CT	CT	FWS	The project will increase capacity of the local coastal riverine habitat to withstand storms by eliminating the hazard of Pond Lily Dam's likely failure and restore a Federal public asset by promoting migratory fish passage of federally protected species. The project has a socioeconomic benefit estimated at \$1.3M	\$661,500
Aquatic Connectivity and Flood Resilience in CT and RI: Removing the White Rock and Bradford Dams and Assessing the Potter Hill Dam Fishway on the Pawcatuck River & Removing the Shady Lea Mill Dam in North Kingstown	RI, CT	FWS	These projects will restore connectivity, enhance fish passage and reduce the risk of flooding during future storm events. The expectation is that 2 dams will be removed (and one fishway will be installed) on the Pawcatuck River in RI and CT, and one dam will be removed from the Mattatux River in south-central RI and a new natural riparian area will be created in the former impoundment. The socioeconomic benefit is estimated at over \$11M.	\$2,294,250
Aquatic Connectivity and Flood Resilience: Flock Process Dam Removal, Norwalk River, Norwalk, CT	CT	FWS	Removal of the Flock Process Dam, the first dam on the Norwalk River in Norwalk, CT eliminates dam failure risk, restores Federal Trust species, facilitates natural sediment transport and builds resilience in both upstream and downstream areas of the river and coastal areas to future flooding. The socioeconomic benefit of this project is estimated at \$1.75M	\$970,000
Aquatic Connectivity and Flood Resilience: Norton Mill Dam Removal, Jeremy River, Colchester, CT	CT	FWS	Norton Mill Dam removal will restore access to 17 miles of habitat with an estimated \$8.5M socioeconomic benefit; aging infrastructure damaged repeatedly by flooding and dam safety liability are eliminated protecting downstream property; Eastern Brook trout, Atlantic salmon, American eel and river herring benefit.	\$727,650
Aquatic Connectivity and Flood Resilience: Hyde Pond Dam Removal, Whitford Brook, Mystic, CT	CT	FWS	This project will remove the Hyde Pond Dam on Whitford Brook, a tributary of the Mystic River. It will restore fish passage to 4.1 stream miles and habitat for alewife, blueback herring and American eel, candidate species under the Endangered Species Act, and mitigate flooding risk downstream of the dam. The socioeconomic benefit is estimated at \$2M	\$551,250
Topographic Surveys: Lidar Elevation Data	CT, DE, MA, MD, NC, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA	USGS	Continue the collection of topographic lidar elevation data to support the assessment, recovery, and mitigation requirements for priority watershed and ecosystem analyses in the Hurricane Sandy impact area that were not fully addressed with the first round of funding.	\$4,050,000

GS2-5A Evaluating Ecosystem Resilience: Assessing wetland ecosystem functions and processes in response to Hurricane Sandy impacts	CT, DE, MA, MD, NC, NJ, NY, RI, VA	USGS	This project will produce wetland impact assessments to understand, as early as possible, how northeastern Atlantic coastal wetland resources have been changing in terms of their extent and ecological structure and function, how they were changed by Hurricane Sandy, and how to use that information to inform remediation and conservation efforts.	\$1,240,000
A Stronger Coast: Three USFWS Region 5 multi-National Wildlife Refuge projects to increase coastal resilience and preparedness	CT, DE, MA, ME, NJ, NY, RI, VA	FWS	This proposal will identify trends and vulnerabilities in over 70 miles of shoreline at 12 National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), integrity and resiliency status of over 30,000 acres of tidal salt marsh at 10 NWRs, and migratory water bird population status in at least 10 National Wildlife Refuges. These projects directly benefit over 40 coastal communities in 8 states by supporting high quality storm surge and erosion protection, infrastructure protection, commercial and recreational fisheries production, hunting, bird-watching, boating, and local tourism.	\$2,060,000
GS2-3A: Enhance Storm Tide Monitoring, Data Recovery, and Data Display Capabilities	CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VA	USGS	This project will increase the ability of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to recover recorded storm surge time-series data in a more timely and efficient manner, implement a coastal and near inland fixed-place storm surge network, and establish rapid response capabilities for targeted monitoring.	\$2,200,000
GS2-3B: Storm Surge Science Evaluations to Improve Models, Vulnerability Assessments, and Storm Surge Predictions	CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VA	USGS	The results of this project are intended to support existing storm-surge modeling efforts by other agencies and universities. Resilient platforms for storm surge and wave measurements will be established along several transects from edge of water through beach and wetland to near-coast environments to monitor storm processes and assess inundation potential. The effectiveness of differing landscapes, built and natural, in mitigating storm impacts will be defined and mapped, and data will be delivered to improve storm-surge models.	\$1,500,000
Resilience of the Tidal Marsh Bird Community to Hurricane Sandy and Assessment of Restoration Efforts	CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VA	FWS	We will: 1) assess the damage caused by Hurricane Sandy to the plant and bird communities of the tidal marsh for Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN), 2) assess the success of tidal marsh restoration efforts conducted under Hurricane Sandy mitigation funding, 3) describe tidal marsh resilience to storm events, 4) improve the level of Scientific Uncertainty for Hurricane Sandy's Chain of Consequences as currently judged by the DOI Strategic Sciences Group – Operational Group Sandy (SSG-OGS), and 5) validate the Intervention Values previously assigned to possible post-storm actions by the SSG-OGS.	\$1,573,950

Decision Support for Hurricane Sandy Restoration and Future Conservation to Increase Resiliency of Beach Habitats and Beach- Dependent Species in the Face of Storms and Sea Level Rise	CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VA	FWS	Coordinated effort by Landscape Conservation Cooperative (LCC) partners to integrate existing data, models and tools with foundational data and assessments of both the impacts of Hurricane Sandy and the immediate response to guide decisions about where to conduct what beach restoration, management and conservation actions to sustain ecological function, habitat suitability for wildlife and ecosystem services including flood abatement in the face of storm impacts and sea level rise	\$1,750,000
GS2-5D Forecasting Biological Vulnerabilities: Building and delivering data visualization, multi-scale datasets, and models of reduced biological systems resilience to future storms in support of informed natural- resource decision making	CT, DE, MD, NC, NJ, NY, RI, VA	USGS	This project will provide a Web-based application to deliver habitat model outputs, which will provide decision makers with useful, credible data when determining the best use of restoration and recovery resources. This project will provide access to existing models and support the development and provision of two new models and associated data for application.	\$1,025,000
Coastal Barrier Resources System Comprehensive Map Modernization - Supporting Coastal Resiliency and Sustainability following Hurricane Sandy	CT, DE, MA, MD, NJ, NY, RI, VA	FWS	This project is for the comprehensive modernization of the official maps of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) along the North Atlantic coast.	\$5,000,000
Building a predictive model for submerged aquatic vegetation prevalence and salt marsh resiliency in the face of Hurricane Sandy and sea level rise	CT, DE, MD, NJ, NY, RI, VA	FWS	To fully understand how climate change and severe storms affect saltmarsh ecosystems, the unique submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) complex and the species that exclusively use them (e.g. Atlantic brant), it is important to build predictive models for SAV prevalence pre and post-Sandy as well as in future sea-level rise scenarios for improved management of saltmarsh management and resiliency. To accomplish this broad goal, this project will address 5 objectives that will provide DOI agencies with information on salt marsh and SAV beds that were most negatively impacted by Hurricane Sandy to improve future management plans for increasing the resiliency of coastal habitats.	\$217,000
Decision Support for Hurricane Sandy Restoration and Future Conservation to Increase Resiliency of Tidal Wetland Habitats and Species in the Face of Storms and Sea Level Rise	CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VA	FWS	Coordinated effort by Landscape Conservation Cooperative (LCC) partners to integrate existing data, models and tools with foundational data and impact assessments to guide decisions about where to conduct tidal marsh restoration, conservation and management to sustain ecological values, ecosystem services, habitat suitability and resiliency of tidal marshes and marsh species in the face of storm impacts, sea level rise and other stressors	\$2,200,000